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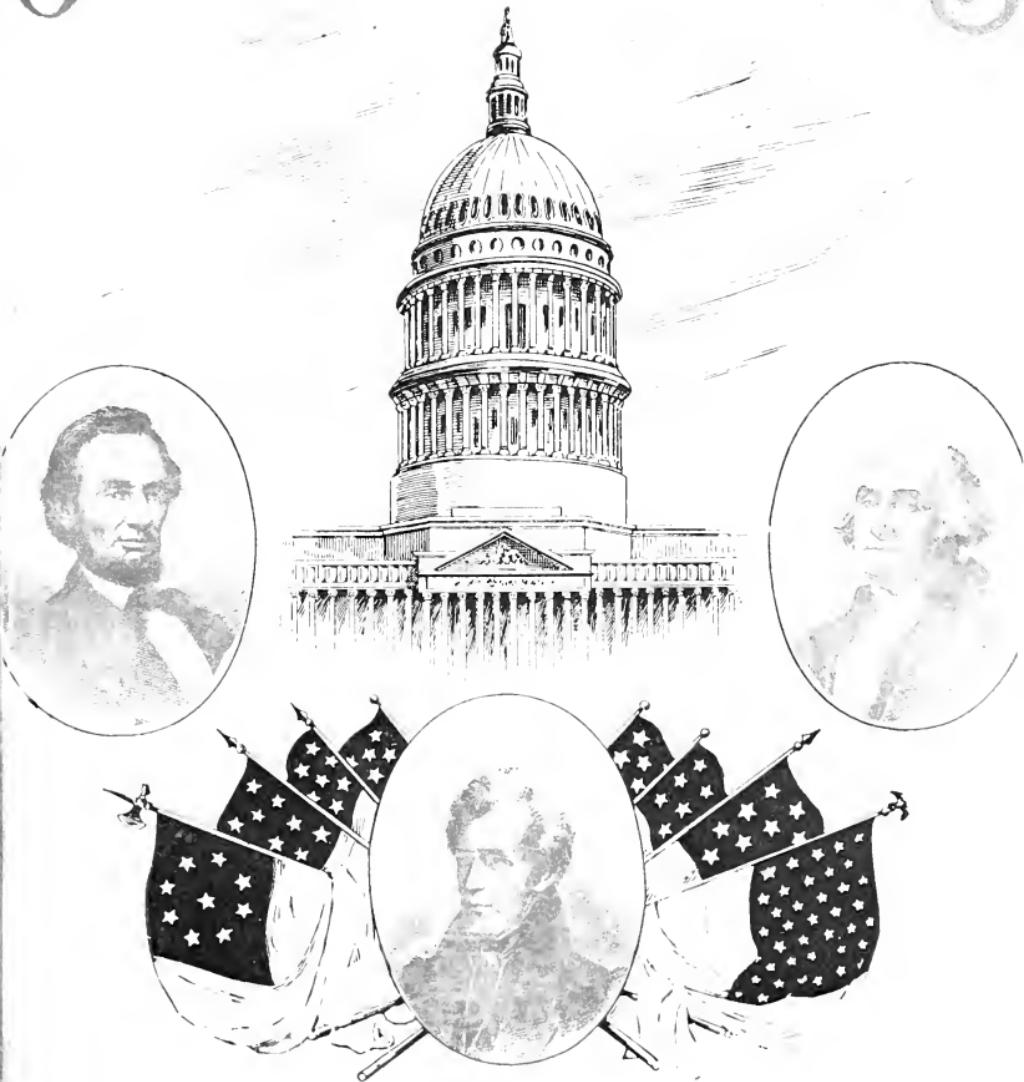


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OUR PRESIDENTS







OUR PRESIDENTS,

....OR....

THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY BRIEFLY TOLD.

A. B. 1862-1872

FOR CHILDREN.

Illustrated
By P. W. SNYDER.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1896,

By PLYMOUTH W. SNYDER.

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PREFACE.

The first step in instructing the young is to get them interested.

Pictures attract and rhymes please both old and young; hence we believe that this little work will be of great value to children, as well as an aid to the parents or teacher.

Benjamin Harrison, one of the most distinguished of "Our Presidents," writing on the subject, "This Country of Ours," in "The Ladies' Home Journal," says: "If we would strengthen our country we should cultivate a love of it in our own hearts and in the hearts of our children and neighbors; and this love for civil institutions, for a land, for a flag—if they are worthy and great and have a glorious history—is widened and deepened by a fuller knowledge of them."

Surely our land is great and glorious, our institutions worthy and our Flag unsullied. Then when children and youth can "tell" our presidents from Washington down, they will be encouraged to learn more fully their country's history.

These rhymes are not poetry, yet let us remember that we ourselves were fed on melodies from "Mother Goose" in our tender years.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., 1896.

THE AUTHOR.

The maps on pages 8 and 12 are from Eggleston's History of the United States and are used by permission of the American Book Co., of N. Y.

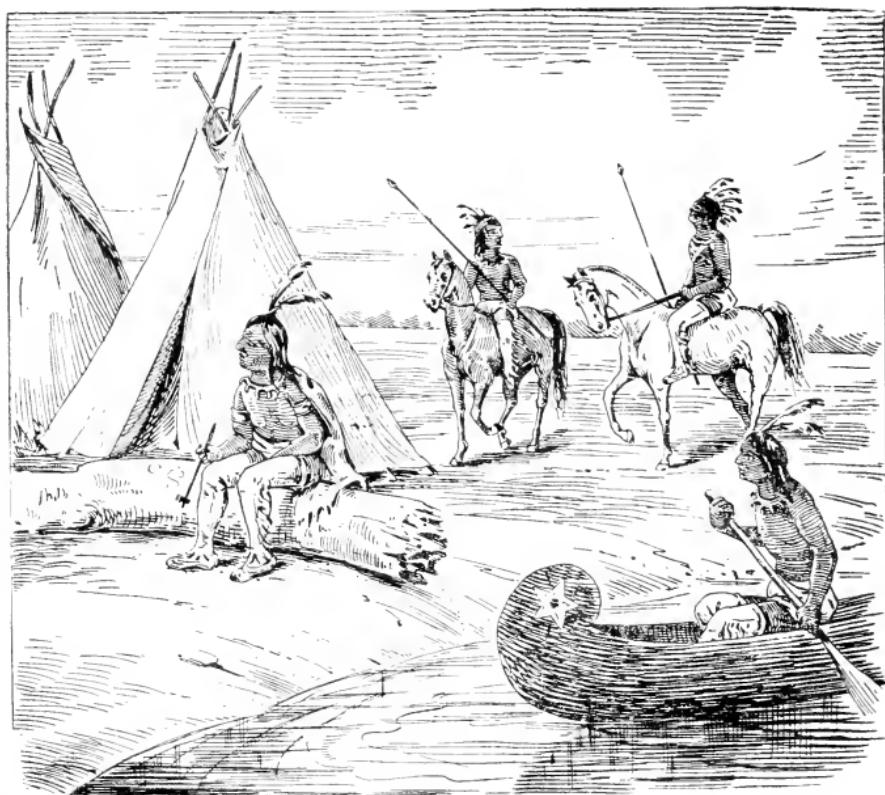
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OUR PRESIDENTS.

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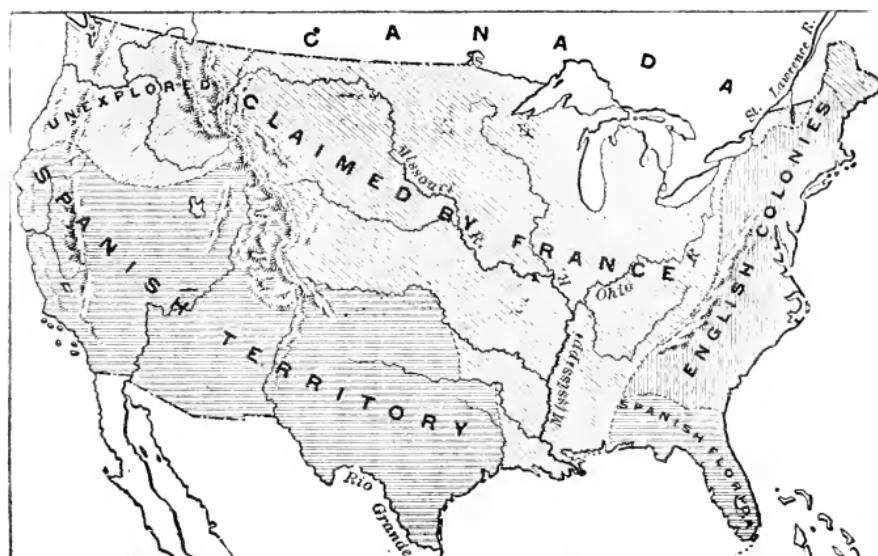
ABORIGINES.

Red men for ages, roamed mountain and plain,



LANDING OF COLUMBUS.

"Till Columbus sailed over in vessels from Spain.



DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Soon from ocean to ocean the country was claimed,
By Spain, France and England in order as named.

LEADING EVENTS.

From 1000 to 1775.

Landing of the Northmen about the year 1000.

Sailing of Columbus from Palos, Spain, Aug. 3, 1492.

Discovery and landing of Columbus at San Salvador, Oct. 12, 1492.

Discovery of the main continent of America by John Cabot, 1497.

Voyage of Ameriga Vespucci to America, 1499.

Discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa, 1513.

Discovery of the Mississippi River by De Soto, 1541.

St. Augustine, Florida, founded, 1565.

Sir Walter Raleigh landed in America off the coast of North Carolina in 1584, and the country was called Virginia.

Settlement of Jamestown, Va., 1607.

Hendric Hudson entered New York Bay and explored the Hudson River, 1609.

Negro Slavery first introduced into the colonies by the Dutch, 1619.

Pocahontas married to John Rolfe in April, 1613.

The Pilgrims or Separatists landed at Plymouth Rock from The May Flower, 1620.

The Puritans settled at Salem in 1628.

Boston settled by the Puritans, 1630.

Harvard College founded, 1638.

Pennsylvania settled 1682 by William Penn.

Yale College founded, 1701.

Braddock's Defeat, July 9, 1755.

Stamp Act passed March 8, 1765.

First Colonial Congress met at New York, Oct. 7, 1765,

Yankee Doodle written 1768.

Tea thrown overboard in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16, 1773.

Second Colonial Congress, known as the "Continental Congress," met in Carpenter's Hall, Phila. Sept. 5, 1774.

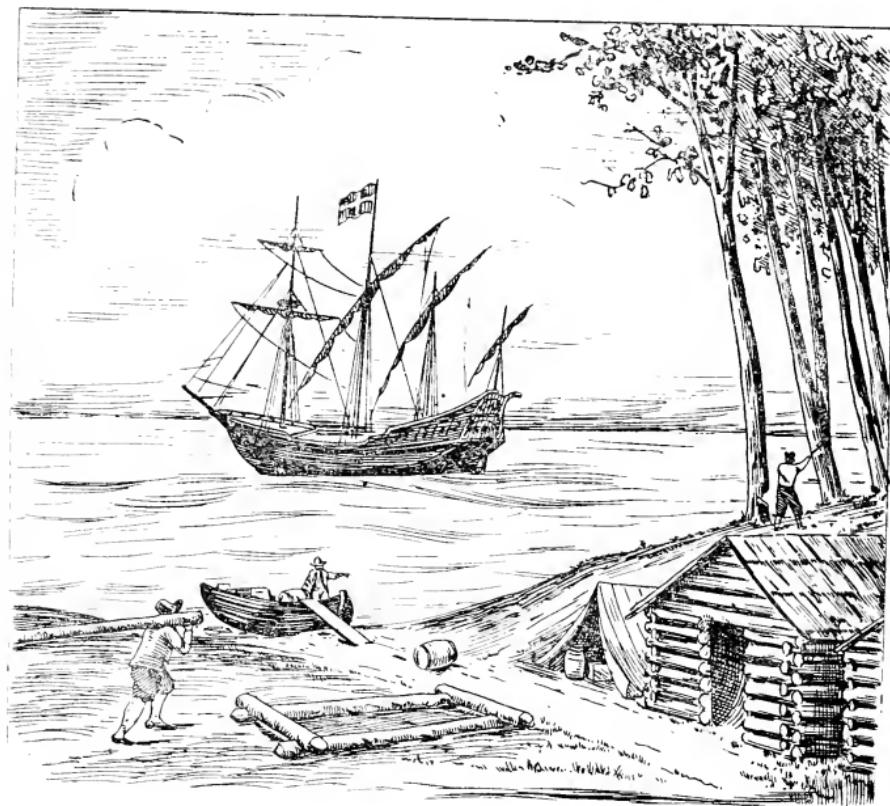
Paul Revere's Ride on the night of April 18, 1775.

Battle of Concord and Lexington April 19, 1775.

Second Continental Congress met in Independence Hall, Phila. May 10, 1775.

Battle of Bunker Hill and death of Gen'l. Warren, June 17, 1775.

George Washington appointed Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, June 15, 1775.



SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN.

Cavaliers in Virginia named their town for their King.



LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

The May Flower to Plymouth the Pilgrims did bring,



THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN COLONIES.

The Thirteen Colonies, each with a name,
For many long years were Great Britians' claim.

LEADING EVENTS.

From 1775 to 1789.

The British evacuate Boston, March 17, 1776.

Declaration of Independence adopted in Independence Hall, Phila., July 4, 1776.

Execution of Nathan Hale by the British in New York, Sept. 22, 1776.

Washington crossed the Delaware, Christmas night, 1776, and won the battle of Trenton.

General Lafayette gave his services to America in the spring of 1777.

First United States flag was adopted by Congress, June 14, 1777.

Surrender of the British under Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777.

Washington establishes his camp at Valley Forge, Dec., 1777.

Benjamin Franklin secured the alliance of France by treaty at Paris, Feb. 6, 1778.

British evacuate Philadelphia, June 18, 1778.

The French Fleet arrives in Narragansett Bay, July 29, 1778.

Paul Jones' Victory at Sea, Aug. 29, 1779.

Treason of Benedict Arnold, Sept. 22, 1780.

Execution of Major Andre, Oct 2, 1780.

Articles of Confederation ratified, 1781.

Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781.

Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783.

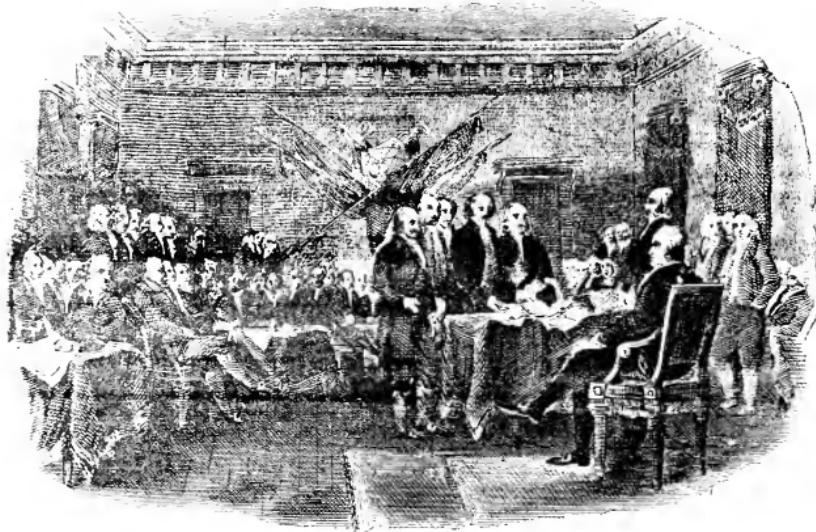
New York evacuated by the British, Nov. 25, 1783.

Washington resigns his commission, Dec. 23, 1783.

The Convention to draft a Constitution for the United States of America meets in Philadelphia May 14, 1787, with George Washington as President.

First Congress assembles at New York, March 4, 1789.

On the first Wednesday in January, 1789, the first election for President was held, and George Washington was chosen.



THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

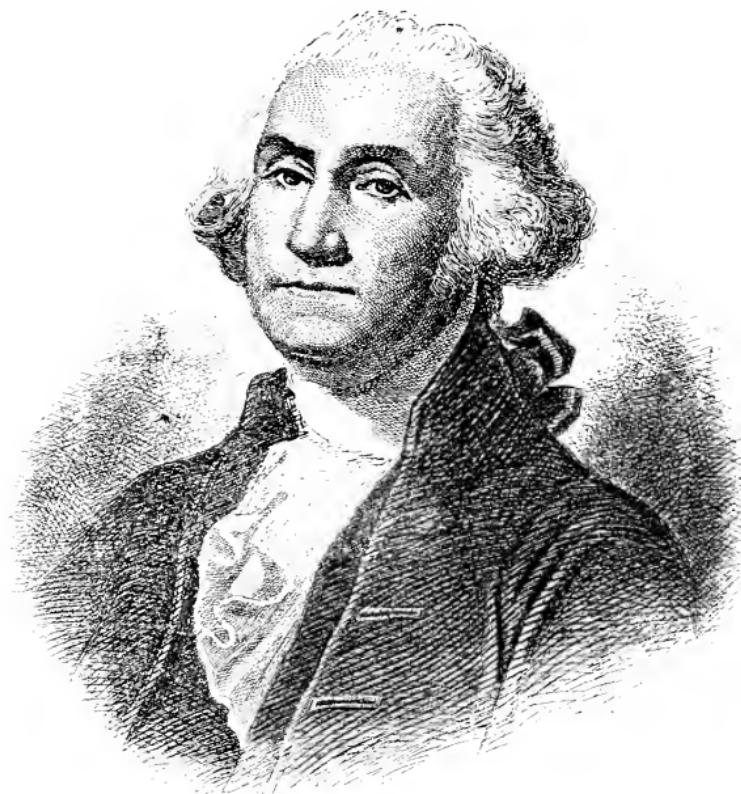
But unto England's unjust laws our sires refused allegiance,

And July the 4th, in '76, declared their independence.



LIBERTY BELL.

The old "Liberty Bell" rang out clear on that morn
And now hangs in the hall where our Nation was born



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

First President. Two terms. 1789-1797.

George Washington, the great and good, with firm and
careful hand,
Was first to execute the laws of new born Freedom's
land.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Federalist.

Of Virginia. Born in Westmoreland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732.

Died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799.

Inaugurated, New York, April 30, 1789, and in Philadelphia, March 4, 1793.

CABINET.

Secretaries of State—Thomas Jefferson and Edmund Randolph, Va., Timothy Pickering, Mass.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Alexander Hamilton, N. Y.; Oliver Wolcott, Conn.

Secretaries of War—Gen. Henry Knox and Timothy Pickering, Mass.; James McHenry, Md.

Attorney Generals—Edmund Randolph, Va.; Timothy Pickering, Mass.; Joseph Habersham, Ga.

LEADING EVENTS.

First Revenue Tariff, 1789.

First Census taken, 1790.

First Mint was established, 1792.

United States Bank established, 1791.

Payment of nearly \$80,000,000 of debt incurred by the Revolution.

North Carolina accepted the Constitution, Nov. 21, 1789.

Rhode Island accepted the Constitution, May 29, 1790.

First Ten Amendments to the Constitution were adopted 1791.

Vermont, First State admitted to the Union, Feb. 18, 1791.

Kentucky admitted, June 1, 1792.

Invention of the Cotton Gin by Eli Whitney, 1793.

Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania, 1794.

Jay's Commercial Treaty with England, 1795.

Tennessee admitted to the Union, June 1796.



JOHN ADAMS.

Second President. One term, 1795-1801.

John Adams, second president, great orator and advocate,

His "Alien and Sedition" Laws caused his party sure defeat.

JOHN ADAMS.

Federalist.

Of Massachusetts. Born in Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19,
1735.

Died in Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826.

Inaugurated in Philadelphia March 4, 1801.
Vice President, Thomas Jefferson, Virginia.

CABINET.

Secretaries of State—Timothy Pickering, Mass.; John Marshall, Va.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Oliver Wolcott, Ct.; Saml. Dexter, Mass.

Secretaries of War—James McHenry, Md.; John Marshall, Va.; Samuel Dexter, Mass.; Roger Griswold, Ct.

Secretaries of the Navy—George Cabot, Mass.; Benj. Stoddert, Md.

Post Master General—Joseph Habersham, Ga.

Attorney Generals—Charles Lee, Va.; Theophilus Parsons, Mass.

LEADING EVENTS.

War with France, at sea.

Passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws, 1798.

Death of Washington, Dec. 14, 1799.

The National Capital moved to Washington, 1800.
Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution adopted,
1798.

Hail Columbia written 1798 by Judge Hopkins.



THOMAS JEFFERSON

Third president. Two terms, 1801-1809.

Thomas Jefferson, great 'mongst the greatest of men,
The famed Declaration we got from his pen.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

Of Virginia. Born in Shadwell, Va., April 2, 1743.
Died in Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826.

Vice presidents, first term, Aaron Burr, of N. Y.; second term; George Clinton, N. Y.

Inaugurated March 4, 1801, and March 4, 1805.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—James Madison, Va.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Albert Gallatin; of Penna.; Samuel Dexter, Mass.

Secretary of War—Henry Dearborn, Mass.

Secretaries of the Navy—Benj. Stoddert, Md.; Robt. Smith; Md.; Jacob Crowninshield, Mass.

Post Master Generals—Jos. Habersham, Ga.; Gideon Granger, Ct.

Attorney Generals—Levi Lincoln, Mass.; Robt. Smith, Md.; John Breckenridge, Ky.; Cæsar A. Rodney, Del.

LEADING EVENTS.

War with Tripoli.

Purchase of Louisiana, 1803, from Napoleon, first Consul, for \$15,000,000.

Alexander Hamilton killed by Aaron Burr in a duel, 1804.

First steamboat, The Clermont, invented and built by Robt. Fulton. Sailed on the Hudson from New York to Albany, 1807.

Aaron Burr tried for treason, 1807.

Importation of slaves forbidden, 1807.

Ohio was admitted to the Union, 1802.



JAMES MADISON.

Fourth president. Two terms, 1809-1817.

James Madison served thro' the war Eighteen-twelve,
Subdued great Tecumseh and Algier as well.

JAMES MADISON.

Of Virginia. Born in Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751.

Died in Montpelier, Va., June 28, 1836.

Inaugurated March 4, 1809, and March 4, 1813.

Vice presidents, first term, George Clinton, N. Y.; second term, Elbridge Gerry, Mass.

CABINET.

Secretaries of State—Robt. Smith, Md.; James Monroe, Va.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Albert Gallatin, Penna.; Geo. W. Campbell, Tenn.; Alex. J. Dallas, Penna.; William H. Crawford, Ga.

Secretaries of War—William Eustis, Mass.; John Armstrong, N. Y.; James Monroe; Va.; William H. Crawford, Ga.

Secretaries of the Navy—Paul Hamilton, S. C.; William Jones, Penna.; H. W. Crowninshield, Mass.

Post Master Generals—Gideon Granger, Ct.; Return J. Meigs, O.
Attorney Generals—Cæsar A. Rodney, Del.; William Pinkney, Md.; Richard Rush, Penna.

LEADING EVENTS.

Tecumseh's Conspiracy, 1811.

Oregon settled in 1811.

War with England declared June 19, 1812.

Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.

Capitol and White House burned by the English, Aug. 24, 1814.

Star Spangled Banner written by Francis Scott Key, Sept. 14, 1814.

Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 24, 1814.

Jackson's Victory at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815.

War with Algiers, March, 1815.

Louisiana admitted to the Union, 1812.

Indiana admitted to the Union, 1816.



JAMES MONROE.

Fifth president. Two terms, 1817-1825.

James Monroe, the great doctrine which now bears his name.

To the world and all powers, did boldly proclaim.

JAMES MONROE,

Of Virginia, Born in Westmoreland Co., Virginia.
April 28, 1759.

Died in New York city July 4, 1831.

Inaugurated March 4, 1817 and March 4, 1821.

Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins of New York.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—John Quincy Adams of Mass.

Secretary of the Treasury—Wm. H. Crawford, of Ga.

Secretaries of War—Isaac Shelby, Ky.; Geo. Graham,
Va.; Jno. C. Calhoun, S. C.

Secretaries of the Navy—H. W. Crowninshield, Mass.;
Smith Thompson, N. Y.; Saml. L. Southard, N. J.

Post Master Generals—Return J. Meigs, Jr., Ohio;
Jno. McLean, Ohio.

Attorney Generals—Richard Rush, Penna.; William
Wirt, Va.

LEADING EVENTS.

First Seminole War.

Purchase of Florida from Spain for \$5,000,000.

Missouri Compromise passed 1820.

Building the Great National Road to the West (Ohio.)

Monroe Doctrine, message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1823

Visit of Lafayette, 1824.

Mississippi admitted to the Union 1817, Illinois 1818,
Alabama 1819, Maine 1820, Missouri 1821.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Sixth president. One term, 1825-1829.

John Quincy Adams, the scholar and statesman discreet,

Not elected at the polls, the States in Congress gave his seat.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Of Massachusetts Born in Braintree, Mass., July 11,
1767.

Died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1848.

Inaugurated March 4, 1825.

Vice President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Henry Clay, Ky.

Secretary of the Treasury—Richard Rush, Pa.

Secretaries of War—James Barbour, Va., Peter B.
Porter, N. Y.

Secretary of the Navy—Saml. L. Southard, N. J.

Post Master General—John McLean, Ohio.

Attorney General—William Wirt, Va.

LEADING EVENTS.

Completion of the Erie Canal from Albany to Buffalo
in 1825.

Ground broken by Robert Carroll for the first passenger
railroad in America, 1828.

First American locomotive built by Peter Cooper, 1830.

Temperance Reform agitates the country.



ANDREW JACKSON.

Seventh president. Two terms, 1829-1837.

Andrew Jackson, the soldier who rose to high rank,
Suppressed state rebellion and the United States Bank.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Democrat.

Of Tennessee. Born in Waxhaw Settlement, North Carolina, March 15, 1767.

Died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tennessee, June 8, 1845.

Inaugurated March 4, 1829, and March 4, 1833.

Vice Presidents—1st term, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina 2d term, Martin Van Buren, of N. York.

CABINET.

Secretaries of State—Martin Van Buren, N. Y.; Edward Livingston, La., Louis McLane, Del.; John Forsyth, Ga.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Samuel D. Ingam, Pa., Louis McLane, Del.; William J. Duane, Pa.; Roger B. Taney, Md.; Levi Woodbury, N. H.

Secretaries of War—John H. Eaton, Tenn.; Lewis Cass, Ohio; Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y.

Secretaries of the Navy—John Branch, N. C.; Levi Woodbury, N. H.; Mahlon Dickerson, N. J.

Post Master Generals—William T. Barry, Ky.; Amos Kendall, Ky.

Attorney Generals—Jno. McP. Berrien, Ga.; Roger B. Taney, Md.; Benj. F. Butler, N. Y.

LEADING EVENTS.

Black Hawk war, 1832.

Second Seminole war, 1835.

U. S. Bank suppressed, 1832.

Beginning of anti-slavery movement.

Jno. C. Calhoun's nullification theories and resistance to government by South Carolina.

The settlement at Fort Dearborn named Chicago, 1833.

Arkansas admitted to the Union in 1836 and Michigan in 1837.



MARTIN VAN BUREN

Eighth President. One term. 1837-1841.

Martin Van Buren one term kept in view,
And then was defeated by "Tippecanoe."

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

Democrat.

Of New York. Born at Kinderhook, New York, Dec. 5, 1782.

Died at Kinderhook, New York, July 24, 1862.

Inaugurated March 4, 1837.

Vice President, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—John Forsyth, Georgia.

Secretary of the Treasury—Levi Woodberry, New Hampshire.

Secretary of War—Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina.

Secretaries of the Navy—Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey; James K. Paulding, New York.

Post Master Generals—Amos Kendall, Kentucky; John M. Niles, Connecticut.

Attorney Generals—Benjamin F. Butler, N. York; Felix Grundy, Tenn.; Henry D. Gilpin, Penna.

LEADING EVENTS.

Business failures and most distressing financial panic—1837.

U. S. Treasury and Sub Treasury established.

Rise of the Mormons and settlement in Nauvoo, Ill.

First English steamships arrived at New York—1838.

First regular line of steamships was established between Liverpool and Boston in 1840 by Sir Saml. Cunard.

Tide of emigration sets in from Europe.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Ninth president. Term, 1 month. March 4, 1841.

Harrison, famous in Indian warfare,
Was the first of our presidents to die in the chair.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

Whig.

Of Ohio. Born in Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773.

Died in Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841.

Inaugurated March 4, 1841.

Vice President, John Tyler, of Virginia.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, Ohio.

Secretary of War—John Bell, Tennessee.

Secretary of the Navy—George E. Badger, North Carolina.

Post Master General—Francis Granger, New York.

Attorney General—John J. Crittenden, Kentucky.



JOHN TYLER.

Tenth president. Term, 3 years and 11 months 1841-1845.

John Tyler succeeds by lawful excuse,
Disappoints party friends and receives much abuse.

JOHN TYLER,

Democrat,

Of Virginia. Born in Charles City Co., Virginia,
March 29th, 1790.

Died in Richmond, Virginia, Jan. 17, 1862.
Inaugurated April 4, 1841.

CABINET.

Secretaries of State—Daniel Webster, Massachusetts; Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina; Abel P. Upshur, Virginia; John C. Calhoun, South Carolina.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, Ohio; Walter Forward, Pennsylvania; John C. Spencer, New York; Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky.

Secretaries of War—John Bell, Tennessee; Jno McLean, Ohio; Jno. C. Spencer, New York; Jas. M. Porter, Pennsylvania; William Wilkins Pennsylvania.

Secretaries of the Navy—Geo. E. Badger, North Carolina; Abel P. Upshur, Virginia; David Henshaw, Massachusetts; Thomas W. Gilmer, Virginia; Jno. Y. Mason, Virginia.

Post Master Generals—Francis Granger, New York; Chas. A. Wickliffe, Kentucky.

Attorney Generals—John J. Crittenden, Kentucky; Hugh S. Legare; South Carolina; Jno. Nelson, Md.

LEADING EVENTS.

First visit of Charles Dickens to this country—June, 1842.

Ashburton Treaty made in 1842; settling the disputed boundary between Maine and Canada.

The Electric Telegraph invented. First message was successfully transmitted from Washington to Baltimore by Prof Morse, the inventor.

Texas annexed and admitted to the Union in 1845.



JAMES K. POLK.

Eleventh president. One term, 1845-1849.

James K. Polk now comes forward in history's ear,
And the drums beat to arms for the Mexican war.

JAMES K. POLK,

Democrat.

Of Tennessee. Born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795.

Died in Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849.

Inaugurated March 4, 1845.

Vice President, George M. Dallas, of Penna.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—James Buchanan, Penn.

Secretary of the Treasury—Robert J. Walker, Miss.

Secretary of War—William L. Marcy, N. Y.

Secretaries of the Navy—Geo. Bancroft, Mass.; John Y. Mason, Va.

Post Master General—Cave Johnson, Tenn.

Attorney Generals—John Y. Mason, Va.; Nathan Clifford, Me.; Isaac Toucey, Ct.

LEADING EVENTS.

Acquisition of the territory of Oregon.

The Mexican War, 1846–1848.

Peace with Mexico and the territories of California and New Mexico added to our possessions.

Discovery of gold in California, 1848.

Wisconsin admitted to the Union in 1848.



ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Twelfth president. Term, 1 year and 4 months. March 5, 1849 to July 9,
1850.

Zachary Taylor was chosen as a "Whig of old line." Though his sad death preceded his party's decline.

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

Whig.

Of Virginia. Born in Orange Co., Va., Sept. 24, 1784.
Died in Washington; D. C., July 9, 1850.
Inaugurated March 5, 1849.
Vice President, Millard Fillmore, of N. Y.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Jno. M. Clayton, Del.
Secretary of the Treasury—William M. Meredith, Pa.
Secretaries of War—Geo. W. Crawford, Ga.; Edward
Bates, Mo.
Secretary of the Interior—Thomas Ewing, Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—William B. Preston, Va.
Post Master General—Jacob Collamer, N. Y.
Attorney General—Reverdy Johnson, Md.

LEADING EVENTS.

Great agitation over the slavery question.
In Congress, Clay, Webster and Calhoun lead in de-
bates on Compromise and The Fugitive Slave Law.
Death of the President July 9, 1850.



MILLARD FILLMORE.

Thirteenth president. Term, 2 years and 8 months, July 10, 1850, to March 1, 1853.

Millard Fillmore presides as thirteenth in the line.
While slave laws stir the nation—most ominous sign.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

Whig.

Of New York. Born in Locke, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Jau. 7, 1800.

Died in Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874.

Inaugurated July 10, 1850.

CABINET.

Secretaries of State—Daniel Webster and Edward Everett, Mass.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thos. Corwin, Ohio.

Secretary of War—Charles M. Conrad, La.

Secretaries of the Interior—Jas. A. Pearce, Md.; Thos. M. T. McKernon, Penna.; Alex. H. H. Stuart, Va.

Secretaries of the Navy—William A. Graham, N. C.; John P. Kennedy, Md.

Post Master Generals—Nathan K. Hall, N. Y.; Samuel D. Hubbard, Ct.

Attorney General—John J. Crittenden, Ky.

LEADING EVENTS.

Passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, 1850.

Visit of Kossuth to this country, Dec., 1851.

Uncle Tom's Cabin published.

Ominous forbodings—grave situation of the country.

Death in 1852 of the intellectual giants, Clay, Webster and Calhoun.

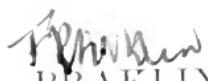
California admitted to the Union in 1850.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Fourteenth president. One term, 1853-1857.

Franklin Pierce, with many electors to spare,
Beat the brave General Scott in the race for the chair.



FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Democrat.

Of New Hampshire. Born in Hillborough, N. H.,
Nov. 23, 1824.

Died in Concord, N. H., Oct. 8, 1869.

Inaugurated March 4, 1853.

Vice President, William R. King, Alabama.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—William L. Marcy, N. Y.

Secretary of the Treasury—James Guthrie, Ky.

Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, Miss.

Secretary of the Interior—Robt. McClelland, Mich.

Secretary of the Navy—James C. Dobbin, N. C.

Post Master General—James Campbell, Pa.

Attorney General—Caleb Cushing, Mass.

LEADING EVENTS.

Boundary finally established between the United States
and Mexico and disputed territory bought from Mex-
ico for \$10,000,000.

Invention of the grain reaper by Cyrus McCormick.

The World's Fair at New York City, 1853.

Ports of Japan opened to our trade by Commodore
Perry, 1854.

Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.



JAMES BUCHANAN.

Fifteenth president. One term, 1857-1861.

James Buchanan though loyal, too weak was by far,
For the South in his tenure made ready for war.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Democrat.

Of Pennsylvania. Born in Stony Batter, Franklin Co., Penna., April 22, 1791.

Died in Lancaster, Penna., June 1, 1868.

Inaugurated March 4, 1857.

Vice President, John C. Breckenridge, Lexington, Ky.

CABINET.

Secretaries of State—Lewis Cass, Mich.; Jere. S. Black, Pa.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Howell Cobb, Ga., Philip F. Thomas, Md.; John A. Dix, N. Y.

Secretaries of War—Jno. B. Floyd, Va.; Joseph Holt, Ky.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson, Miss.

Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucey, Ct.

Post Master Generals—Aaron V. Brown, Tenn.; Jos. Holt, Ky., Horatio King, Me.

Attorney Generals—Jere. S. Black, Pa.; Edwin M. Stanton, O.

LEADING EVENTS.

Dred Scott Decision by Supreme Court. Sectional feeling intensified in the North and South thereby.

Distressing Business Panic of 1857.

Silver discovered in Colorado and Nevada, and petroleum and natural gas in Pennsylvania.

Raid of John Brown at Harper's Ferry and his execution at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

First Atlantic cable laid by Cyrus Field and messages successfully sent between President Buchanan and Queen Victoria.

Election of Abraham Lincoln.

Garrison Flag lowered at Fort Moultrie, Dec., 1860.

Minnesota admitted to the Union, 1858, Oregon in 1859 and Kansas, 1861.

United States steamer Star of the West fired on in Charleston Harbor, Jan. 9, 1861.

Secession of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

Formation of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery, Alabama, with Jefferson Davis as president, Feb. 4, 1861.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Sixteenth president. Term, 4 years, 1 month and 10 days. March 4, 1861.
April 14, 1865.

— — —

Martyred Abraham Lincoln transmits a great name,
Subdued armed rebellion; broke slavery's chain.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

Republican.

Of Illinois. Born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 2, 1809.
Died in Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865.
Inaugurated March 4, 1861, and March 4, 1865.
Vice Presidents, first term, Hannibal Hamlin, Me. Second term, Andrew Johnston, Tenn.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—William H. Seward, N. Y.
Secretaries of the Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, Ohio; William P. Fessenden, Me.; Hugh McCullough, Ind.
Secretaries of War—Simon Cameron, Penna.; Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio.
Secretaries of the Interior—Caleb B. Smith, Ind.; Jno. P. Usher, Ind.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, Ct.
Post Master Generals—Montgomery Blair, Md.; William Denniston, Ohio.
Attorney Generals—Ed. Bates, Mo.; Titian J. Coffey; Penna., (ad. in.) Jas. Speed, Ky.

LEADING EVENTS.

Fort Sumpter fired on, April 12, 1861.
Civil War between the states.
Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas secede from the Union.
Confederate Capital established at Richmond, Va., July 20, 1861.
Invention of the monitor by John Ericson.
President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863.
Battle of Gettysburg fought, July 1-3, 1863.
Draft Riots in New York City, 1863.
Grant made Lieutenant General, March 3d, 1864.
Unconditional Surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865,
Assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865.
West Virginia admitted to the Union 1863; Nebraska 1864.



ANDREW JOHNSON.

Seventeenth president. Term, 3 years, 10 months and 16 days. April 15, 1865. March 4th, 1869.

Andrew Johnston is called, by assassin's red hand,
Midst grief most profound, in this war stricken land.

ANDREW JOHNSTON,

Republican.

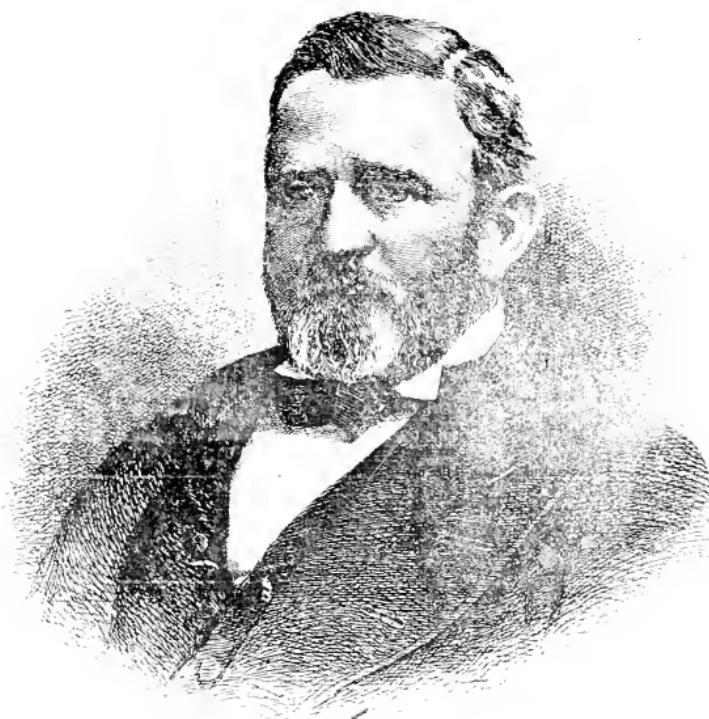
Of Tennessee. Born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808.
Died in Greenville, N. C., July 31, 1875.
Inaugurated April 15, 1865.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—William H. Seward, N. Y.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, Ind.
Secretaries of War—Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio, U. S.
Grant & Lor. Thomas (ad. in.) Jno. M. Schofield, N. Y.
Secretaries of the Interior—John P. Usher, Ind.; Jas.
Harlan, Iowa.; Orville H. Browning, Ill.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, Ct.
Post Master Generals—Wm. Denniston, Ohio; Alex. W.
Randall, Wis.
Attorney Generals—Jas. Speed, Ky.; Henry Stanberry,
Ohio; William M. Evarts, N. Y.

LEADING EVENTS.

Review of the Grand Armies of the Republic at Wash-
ington May 23–24, 1865.
Surrender of last Confederate force, May 26, 1865.
General amnesty declared, May 29, 1865.
13th, 14th and 15th amendments to The Constitution
ratified.
Impeachment of the President tried in Congress.
Six of the Confederate States re-admitted to the Union.
Atlantic Cable laid, 1866.
Purchase of Alaska from Russia for \$7,000,000 author-
ized by Congress.



ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Eighteenth President. Two terms. 1869-1877.

U. S. Grant, greatest soldier, and most silent of men,
saw the union of States made perfect again.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

Republican.

Of Illinois. Born in Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822.

Died at Mt McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885.

Inaugurated March 4, 1869, and March 4, 1877.

Vice President, First term, Schuyler Colfax, of New York; second term, Henry Wilson, N. H.

CABINET.

Secretaries of State—Elihu B. Washburn, Ill.; Ham. Fish, N. Y.
Secretaries of the Treasury—Geo. S. Boutwell and Wm. A. Richardson, Mass.; Benj. H. Bristow, Ky.; Lot M. Morrill, Me.

Secretaries of War—John A. Rawlins, Ill.; Wm. T. Sherman, Ohio; Wm. W. Belknap, Ia.; Alphonso Taft, Ohio; J. Don. Cameron, Penna.

Secretaries of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, Ohio; Columbus De-lano, Ohio; Zach. Chandler, Mich.

Secretaries of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, Penna.; Geo. M. Robeson, N. J.

Post Master Generals—Jno. A. J. Creswell, Md.; Jas. W. Marshall, Va.; Marshall Jewell, Ct.; Jas. M. Tyner, Ind.

Attorney Generals—Ebenezer R. Hoar, Mass.; Amos T. Ackerman, Ga.; Geo. H. Williams, Ore.; Edwards Pierrepont; N. Y.; Alphonso Taft, Ohio.

LEADING EVENTS.

Union Pacific Railroad completed, 1869.

Last of Confederate States re-admitted to the Union, 1870.

Weather Bureau established.

Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution ratified by the States, 1870.

Great Fire in Chicago, Oct., 1871.

Settlement of the Alabama claims.

Centennial Exhibition, World's Fair, at Phila., 1876.

Electric light and telephone invented.

Congress passes the Electoral Commission Act.

Colorado admitted, 1876.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Nineteenth President. One term, 1877-1881.

R. B. Hayes by Electoral Commission installed,
Resumed specie payments—troops from the South were
recalled.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

Republican.

Of Ohio. Born in Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822,

Died in Fremont, Ohio, 1893.

Inaugurated March 4, 1877.

Vice President, William A. Wheeler, N. Y.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Wm. M. Evarts, N. Y.

Secretary of the Treasury—John Sherman, Ohio.

Secretaries of War—Geo. W. McCrary, Ia., Alexander Ramsey, Minn.

Secretary of the Interior—Carl Schurz, Mo.

Secretaries of the Navy—Richard W. Thompson, Ind.,
Nathan Goff, Jr., W. Va.

Post Master Generals—David McK. Key, Tenn.; Horace Maynard, Tenn.

Attorney General—Chas. Devens, Mass.

LEADING EVENTS.

United States troops all withdrawn from the South.

Coining of silver dollars; silver remonetised, 1878.

Resumption of specie payment, Jan. 1, 1879.

Eads' Jetties constructed at the mouth of the Mississippi River, 1879.

Treaty with China, 1880.



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Twenty-second President. Term, 2½ months, March 4, 1881, Sept. 19, 1881.

James A. Garfield now comes to the great Chair of State,

But a murderer's bullet concludes his sad fate.

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

Republican.

Of Ohio. Born in Orange, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1821.

Died at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881.

Inaugurated March 4, 1881.

Vice President, Chester A. Arthur, N. Y.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, Me.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, Minn.

Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, Ill.

Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Ia.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Hunt, La.

Post Master General—Thomas L. James, N. Y.

Attorney General—Wayne MacVeagh, Penna.

LEADING EVENTS.

Much feeling among party leaders on account of political appointments.

Assassination of the President at Washington, July 2, 1881.

Death of the President, Sep. 19, 1881.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

Twenty-first President. Term, 3 years 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ months, Sep. 20, 1881, March 4, 1885.

Chester A. Arthur the mantel receives from the slain,
Fills the office with credit and leaves a good name.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

Republican,

Of New York. Born in Fairfield, Vt., Oct. 5, 1830.
Died in New York city, Nov. 18, 1886.
Inaugurated Sept. 20, 1881.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—F. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.
Secretaries of the Treasury—Charles J. Folger, N. Y.;
Walter Q. Gresham and Hugh McCulloch, Ind.
Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, Ill.
Secretary of the Interior—Henry M. Teller, Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—William E. Chandler, N. H.
Post Master Generals—Timothy O. Howe, Wis., Wal-
ter Q. Gresham, Ind.; Frank Hatton, Ia.
Attorney General—Benj. H. Brewster, Penna.

LEADING EVENTS.

Roebling's great work, the East River bridge, N. Y., completed, 1883.
Trial, conviction and execution of the assassin, Guiteau.
Civil Service Act passed and Commissioners appointed.
Rate of letter postaged reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents.
Great Cotton Exposition held at New Orleans, 1884.
General prosperity, North and South.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

Twenty-second President. One term, 1885-1889.

Grover Cleveland's election filled his party with pleasure,

Advanced Civil service and a new tariff' measure.

GROVER CLEVELAND,

Democrat.

Of New York. Born in Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837.
Inaugurated March 4, 1885.

Vice President, Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Thos. F. Bayard, Del.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Daniel Manning and Chas. S. Fairchild, N. Y.

Secretary of War—Wm. C. Endicott, Mass.

Secretaries of the Interior—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.; Wm. F. Vilas, Wis.

Secretary of the Navy—Wm. C. Whitney, N. Y.

Secretary of Agriculture—Norman J. Colman, Mo.

Post Master Generals—Wm. F. Vilas, Wis.; Don M. Dickinson, Mich.

Attorney General—Augustus H. Garland, Ark.

LEADING EVENTS.

Death of the Vice President, 1885.

Presidential Succession Act passed by Congress, 1886.

Progress of Civil Service Reform.

Anarchist Riots in Chicago; trial and execution of the leading Anarchists.

Inter-state Commerce Act passed and the Commission appointed.

Great Tariff agitation and the Wilson Bill passed by the House.

New cabinet office, Secretary of Agriculture established.

Act of Congress to regulate the counting of the Electoral Vote passed.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Twenty-third President. One term, 1889-1893.

Benjamin Harrison's term promotes his fair name,
Good times and great progress he fairly can claim.

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

Republican,

Of Indiana. Born in North Bend, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833.
Inaugurated March 4, 1889.

Vice President, Levi P. Morton, of N. Y.

CABINET.

Secretaries of State—James G. Blaine, Me.; John W. Foster Ind.

Secretaries of the Treasury—William Windom, Minn.; Chas. Foster, Ohio.

Secretaries of War—Redfield Proctor, Vt.; Stephen B. Elkins, W. Va.

Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, Mo.

Secretary of the Navy—Benj. F. Tracy, N. Y.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wis.

Post Master General—John Wanamaker, Penna.

Attorney General—William H. H. Miller, Ind.

LEADING EVENTS.

Opening of Oklahoma to settlers, 1889.

Commercial use of electricity; motors, street cars, etc. &

The Pan-American Congress held.

Building of the new United States Navy begun.

Celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America.

The McKinley Tariff Act with Blaine's reciprocity clause passed.

North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington admitted to the Union, 1889; Idaho and Wyoming, 1890.

GROVER CLEVELAND,

Democrat, N. Y., Twenty-fourth President, one term, 1893-1897.

Inaugurated March 4, 1893.

Vice President, Adlai Stevenson, Ind.

Grover Cleveland again the great office receives,
With honesty urges the views he believes.

CABINET.

Secretaries of State—Walter Q. Gresham, Ill., Richard Olney, Mass.

Secretary of the Treasury—John G. Carlisle, Ky.

Secretary of War—Daniel S. Lamont, N. Y.

Secretary of the Interior—Hoke Smith, Ga.

Secretary of the Navy—Hilary A. Herbert, Ala.

Secretary of Agriculture—J. Sterling Morton, Neb.

Post Master Generals—Wilson S. Bissell, N. Y.; Wm. M. Wilson, W. Va.

Attorney Generals—Richard Olney, Mass.; Judson Harmon, Ohio.

LEADING EVENTS.

Columbian Exposition and World's Fair held in Chicago, 1893.

Repeal of the McKinley Bill and passage of a tariff act; general reduction in duties.

Distressing business panic, 1894.

Monroe Doctrine revived by message to Congress on the Venezuela boundary question.

Prompt action by both Houses of Congress in support of the President.

Utah admitted to the Union, 1896.

Cuban patriots fighting for liberty in Cuba.

Resolutions favorable to the Cuban patriots passed by both Houses of Congress.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

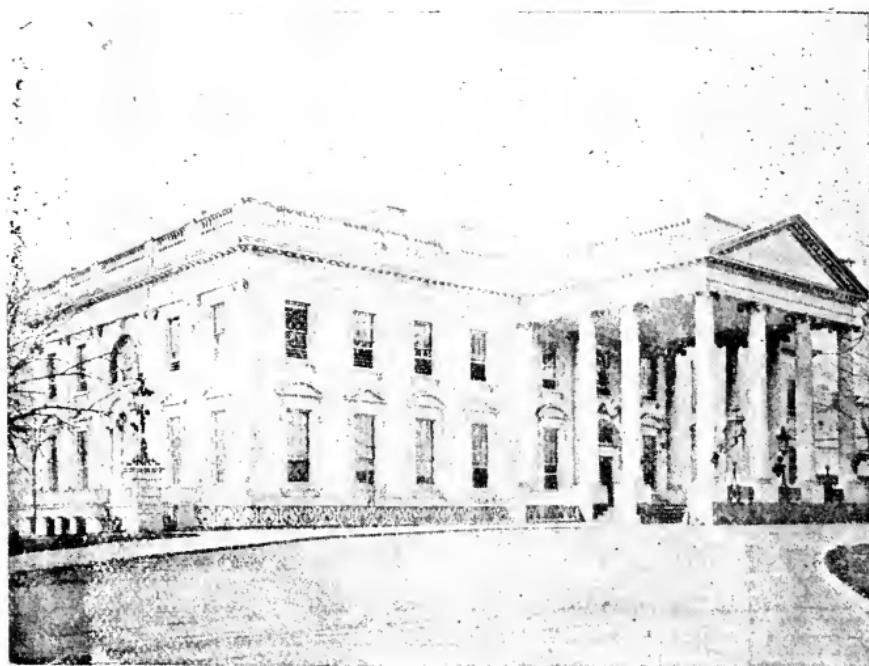
In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, then the Secretary of State shall act until the disability of the President and Vice President shall be removed or a President elected.

If there be no Secoetary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury will act and the order of succession is Secretary of War, Attorney General, Post Master General, Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior.

3

If Congress is not in session, then the acting President must call an extraordinary session within twenty days.

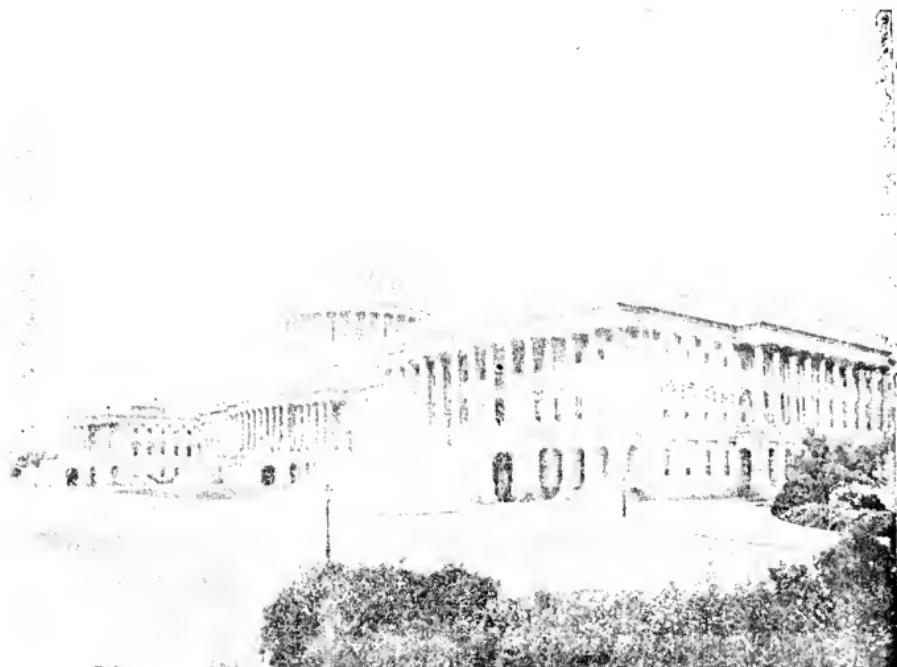
The act applies to cabinet officers who have been appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.



EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Built of Virginia sand stone. Corner stone laid by Washington Oct. 13, 1792. First occupied by John Adams, 1800. Burned by British, 1814. Rebuilt and painted white. Occupied as a residence and official seat by all of "Our Presidents."

To this beautiful home where our presidents live,
Historic old mansion the name White House we give.



THE CAPITOL.

This imposing structure is built of Virginia sand-stone, painted white, and of Massachusetts marble. The corner-stone of the main building was laid by Washington, Sept. 1st, 1793. Main building completed 1811. The corner-stone of extensions was laid by President Fillmore July 4, 1851. Daniel Webster delivered the oration. The dome is one of the finest in the world. It is built of iron, is 287 feet high and was finished in 1865.

And this noble pile, with its columns and dome,
Is the Capital where yearly our law-makers come.

21

NATHAN HALE,

THE "MARTYR SPY" OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



WHEN STANDING IN THE CART OF EXECUTION AND
TAUNTED BY AN ENGLISH OFFICER, HE UTTERED THESE
MEMORABLE WORDS: "I ONLY REGRET THAT I HAVE
BUT ONE LIFE TO LOSE FOR MY COUNTRY."

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